DISMANTLING WORK BEGINS. ▲ FEW OFFICERS LEFT IN CHARGE-GOOD

WORK OF SIGNAL CORPS-FOUNG MEN'S

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION TENTS

WELL PATRONIZED. Peekskill State Camp, July 1 (Special).-An almost nn stillness reigns where last night all was fun, life and activity, for the soldiers have aban ed camp, and it is in the care now of General Joseph G. Story, Colonel Holly, Major John M. Smith and a small force from the ordnance department, who are here to gather in the tents close up the buildings and put them in shape to weather summer and winter showers until it will be necessary to put them again in commission for soldiers who may be ordered here for a tour of

The dismantling of camp began almost as soon as the regiment left, and it will be continued more actively to-morrow, when the ordnance force is augmented by local workmen, engaged to help in tearing the place to pieces. By the end of next week the plain will be cleared of tents, tent platforms will be collected in piles along the company streets, and the buildings will be boarded up or effectively closed against all intruders. Then Gen eral Story, Colonel Holly and Major Smith will also abandon the place and go home, and summer storms may come and go, lightning may strike wherever it will, gnat swarms at night may fill the air along the bluffs with their high-keyed humming. but nobody will be here to know or care anything about them. The birds that have kept away most of the time are now back, and the trees in the bluffs are full of their twittering. There are all kinds of them, sparrows, robins, wrens, orloles, redwinged blackbirds from the swamp below, yellow birds and a dozen other varieties, all saucy, fat litfellows, and the worms and the bugs are again having a hard time of it.

Last night, of course, was one continued frolic that even taps had difficulty in suppressing. There were visits back and forth among the companies that to-day would be separated again; there were pink teas without number, mock parades and all the frivolity that comes like inspiration to the sol dier when he knows he is going home on the mor-row. Over in front of the Young Men's Christian Association's tent Squadron A's band gave its last concert, the best of the season, and right after it an impromptu entertainment was held in the as ciation tent. But taps put an end to it, and quiet reigned after a time, first, however, in the 2d Battalion's quarters, for they were tired out after their nine-mile march, made in the morning from Lake Oscawana to camp. They were still thred this morning, but they took hold of the morning's breaking-up of housekeeping with a will, and were ready as soon as the 1st Battalion to move out of camp. Mess call sounded at the usual hour, 12:30, and immediately upon their return the companies formed in their company streets in heavy marching order to await adjutant's call. This sounded at 1:10, and at 1:15 the long regimental line was formed in the, road skirting the easterly parade

being carried to the right and left to indicate dots and dashes. It proved a most successful means of communication, easily read, although the distance was three and a half miles, and established the fact that such small lights might be used over long distances.

distances.

Besides keeping up this line of communication

Besides keeping up this line of communication
the corps made an excellent map of the entire district covered, showing all streams, roads, stations
etc., and drawn to a scale. It was the first work
of the kind ever done at camp by a signal corps

EMERGENCY RATION TESTED. The corps also partially tested an emergency ra tion, sent to camp for trial by Governor Roose velt. The ration consisted of compressed tea and a cake of prepared food, capable of being cooked n several ways, and its trial was left in charge

a cake of prepared food, capable of being cooked in several ways, and its trial was left in charge of Lieutenant C. W. Jackson, assistant surgeon of the corps. It was used on several occasions, but nearly every time the men had had something to the carps. Some liked it, some did not, but Surgeon Jackson thought the men would relish it if they were without other food.

The corps in camp numbered only fifty-one men, but the captain hopes to increase it to one hundred before it come to camp again.

Early this morning occurred the last target practice over the camp range, Lieutenant-Colonel N. B. Thurston taking General Joseph G. Story, assistant adjutant-general, and Colonel C. P. Williams, also an assistant adjutant-general, down to the range to qualify as marksmen. Both qualified, Colonel Williams scoring 38 and General Story 34. This is the twenty-fifth consecutive year, that Colonel Story has qualified, and he and Major Holland and Major Abrams, of the 7th Regiment, are the only officers in the National Guard who have since the beginning of rifle practice, in 1875.

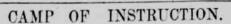
The Young Men's Christian Association tents will be taken down to-day, Secretary C. S. Tator going to Tarrytown, and Secretary M. G. Balley to Springfield, Mass. They have done excellent work during the season, and the association tents have been more than ever popular among the men of the several regiments that have been to camp, in spite of the fact that one-half of one regiment or the other was constantly absent from camp on field service.

EXPENSES IN LEXOW SUITS.

PROCEEDINGS BY POLICE OFFICERS TO RECOVER FROM THE CITY UN-DER A NEW LAW.

Proceedings have been begun in the Supreme Court, under the bill which passed the last Legis lature and was approved by Governor Roosevelt and Mayor Van Wyck, permitting the Court to pass upon the claims for legal expenses incurred by members of the police force who were tried and escaped conviction on charges growing out of the Lexow investigation. The Court will appoint a referee to take testimony in each case, and wil pass upon the awards recommended by the referees. It is expected that nearly all of the police officials who had to pay lawyers to defend them against charges growing out of the Lexow investigation will get back their money, being paid out of the city treasury on the awards passed by the Su

Chief Devery, who as a captain was dismissed from the police force, only to be reinstated by the



IS NOW A MODEL MILITARY SCHOOL.

IT WAS ONCE A PICNIC GROUND, BUT

Peekskill State Camp, July 1 (Special).-The set sion of the summer school of instruction of the Na-tional Guard, which has just closed, has been one of the most practical in the history of the camp. Established in 1882 as a camp of instruction, it reembled in its early stages a picnic ground, where there were some drills and a vast amount of fun The hops in the old mess hall, given by the 22d Regiment in the earlier years of the camp; the mock dress parade of the 7th in 1883, when barrels of money were expended for fanciful costumes and thousands of city folks went there to see; th grand pyrotechnic displays given by regiments at the close of their week's tour of duty, have all passed away into the legendary history of the camp, but they once were established facts. With and a new head to the Guard, in the person of Adjutant-General Porter, the camp put

occasions, he also found out how necessary it was to ditch around his tent, and he picked up general-ly a fund of information that will stand him in good stead should he ever go into the field in active acceptance.

good stead should he ever go into the field in active service.

The officers came in for their share of learning. Ration returns had to be made out for the companies before they left camp, that the commissary might know how many to issue; they held at various times the responsible positions in command of the advance or rear guards, and in camp they had to see that the tents of their men were up first, not their own, that the men were fed before they could think of eating themselves, and that their men were generally comfortable before they thought of making themselves so. The major of the battallon was in sole command of the outfit, and the colonel and other officers accompanying the column were only present as guests. One officer, and he made maps of the road covered, and laid out the battallon camps before they were pitched, and, although the same pieces of ground were occupied on six different occasions, the tents were never erected on old lines laid out by some previous of ficer.

WHERE THE CAMPS WERE PITCHED.

The first day's route led along a road that, entering the wide, open mouth of a beautiful valley at Annaville, followed a winding trout stream up belyn Rapid Transit Company."

TRANSIT COMBINATION.

AN ENTERTAINING INTERVIEW WITH RUSSELL SAGE.

Wall Street has about settled down to the bellef that the report of a coming consolidation of the Metropolitan, Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Fransit systems, with Third Avenue probably to ome into the combination later on, is going to urn out to be accurate. One traction authority of he financial district even professes to know the name by which the consolidated company is to be cnown. He said yesterday:

"I understand that the Manhattan, Brooklyn and Metropolitan deal is assured, so much so that the prices of the different stocks to be taken into the reorganization have been figured out. Manhattan is to go into the new reorganization at 150, Metropolitan at 225, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit at 125, nd the stockholders are to receive stocks in the new company equal to that amount. The new company is to be known as the Manhattan and Brook-



CROFT FARM CAMP. Establish by the 7th Regiment on its practice march.

way those childish things, and the thumbscrews were twisted a little tighter year by year, until even fireworks on the Fourth of July were forbidden, the celebration of the day being confined to the National salute, fired at high noon.

Meantime the camp and the grounds were under soing marked improvements. Drill space was increased by filling in deep gullies that scarred the bluffs, trees upon the parade ground were cut down, the healthfulness of the camp further as-sured by an excellent system of sewerage, a new mess hall was constructed and a hundred other things done which transformed a very fair drill ground into a beautiful, well-kept, well-drained plain that has been the pride of the Guard for years and the admiration of many officers from other States who have visited it on inspecting

CHANGES BY GENERAL PORTER.

Under General Porter the camp became what it was intended to be-one of instruction. The arrangements were such, however, that the soldier had nothing to do outside of the regular company battallon and regimental drills and ceremonie guard duty, police duty and the general care of his uarters. His tent was erected for him before he came to camp. It had a board floor and cot bed, and he was fed by State caterers in a large, rooms mess hall. He did not have to take care of him self, the officer was not burdened with the responsibility of finding him shelter, rations, water and firewood, and, unless on guard duty, he had nothto do to the afternoon but to entertain friends play ball or hunt for any other sort of amusement that struck his fancy. He was well drilled, his company and regiment had been wonderfully built up by this system of a week's camp duty once in every two years, but he had not learned the first essentials of campaigning. In fact, General Roe, when he first came to camp in 1890 as captain of Troop A, rightly characterized it as a garrison.

The establishment of a summer camp was a long step in the right direction in the first instance, the reduction of it to a purely military basis by Adjutant-General Porter was another, and when General Roe was placed at the head of the National Guard another was in order, and he took it. He decided that the instruction period of the summer of 1899 should include, for the regiments ordered to camp, short tours of field duty, and in this plan Governor Roosevelt most heartily concurred. It was thought the batteries of artillery and the squadron of cavairy would acquire sufficient knowledge of this character in their marches to and from eamp, but it was arranged that the regiments of infantry, which were transported to camp by rail, should spend at least three days on

tween its ever-closing hills to the Croft farm, five miles away. There, in a level, eight-acre lot, was the location of the first night's camp. The country through which the men marched was picturesque. The second temporary camp was pitched on ground 645 feet above mean tidewater. Everybody seemed to enjoy the duty. The work was much harder than life in the State camp would have been, but there was no grumbling or complaint made by any one, and nearly everybody agreed he would rather stay out in the field the rest of the week than return to camp.

The results of this school of instruction proved to be even more satisfactory than was expected, and it is more than likely that coming years will see the National Guard spend rather more of its time in the field than in camp. Under such a course of instruction it will be able at any time to take the field and to care for itself with almost the same ease and facility as though part of the Regular Army. miles away. There, in a level, eight-acre lot, was

VIEWS ON THE NEW SYSTEM. NATIONAL GUARDSMEN THINK GREAT GOOD TO

THE SERVICE HAS COME FROM IT. Brigadier-General George Moore Smith, who was etailed by General Roe to duty at the State Camp during the time that the 7th Regiment was there said that he was highly pleased by the new methods. "I am sure," he said, "that the new arrangement is a decided improvement over the old and that the whole guard will be benefited by it. On the practice marches the members of the 7th Regiment showed that they had profited by the instructions which they had received in tent-building, cooking and other field duties, and all through the practice marches they did their work in a

to the Guard from the new order of things. The members of the 7th Regiment are as enthuslastic over the camp tour as the commanding officer of the brigade, and many of the officers and men who have been to the State reservation with the regiment every time it was on duty there say that the command never derived so much benefit from a tour of instruction as it did under the new management. Camp duty was play work when it was confined strictly to camp routine, but the practice marches brought a new feature into the service, which served the double purpose of inter-

None of the interests prominently identified with the several companies named would discuss yes erday the rumored combination, except Russell Sage, who is still strongly inclined to discredit the possibility of success of the project. Mr. Sage talked fully and freely yesterday, and withal entertainingly, saying, as quoted "I do not deny that certain parties are attempt-

ing to get an option on the control, or pretending to, but their efforts are ridiculous. A certain person has been to see me several times in the few days, asking me to part with my stock, but he has made no definite offer. He has made great claims, but I only laughed at them. serted that he represented a certain banking house that already had an option on the control of the Manhattan stock, and he told me that if I would go in he would see that I got a good price for mine. You can see for yourself how seriously I regarded the offer, when I tell you that I wouldn't lend this man \$5,000 without the best security. I know that he represented absolutely no capital; that no responsible people in New-York would trust him to handle a transaction of these proportions. The idea that he represented Mr. Whitney is laughable. Mr. Whitney would know how to handle such a deal as this, and I am convinced that he has nothing to do with any effort to buy Manhattan. I dis-

missed the self-important individual, and paid no "I have had no offer from the Metropolitan people

financial.

The Financial World.

This is a market where the personal equation is everything. It is a Morgan market through and through; and there is no one but he at this time prominent in the speculative world, who could make it; because there is no other man having the same financial resources, who has the boldness to start a bull movement when bank reserves were running down, gold was flowing out, and money rates rising. More conservative men would have waited a few weeks, Mr. Morgan does not walt; and when he mounts the seat and starts the horses, he drives through everything. The public imagination required something new to stimulate it, and the Boston and Albany lease supplied it. Of itself, the New York Central taking over the road was something like the Dutch taking Holland, since the B. & A. has for a generation been a sort of subordinate company to the Central; but probably there are other combinations in pros. pect. Even if there are not, which is improbable, the thing itself was calculated to stir up the speculative spirit of the public, which had flagged somewhat through too large a dosing of industrials. Industrials are out of it for the time being. It is the railroads which are the cards again.

It developed early in the week that the market was taking a Morgan shape. The enormous buying of New York Central and St. Paul made that very plain to the old hands. Estimates of the amount of these stocks bought run to very high figures, and as this buying continued day by day up to the close yesterday, it is reason. able to assume that the bull movement is not much more than in its initial stages. The distributive stage will come later in the year, when money is easy, crop reports of the finest, fall traffic heaviest and doubtless the gold now going out will be on its return flow. The buying of St. Paul in such large amounts, is considered to point to an increase in the dividend. perhaps one per cent extra. The company can well afford to do it, having earnings by far the largest it ever had in its history, and equal to about 10 per cent on the stock. It is true, the declaration of the dividend is still a good many weeks off; but the whole year's earnings are now known, and the directors-who may be summed up as J. P. Morgan, Esq.,-know what they can do. On former occasions, Mr. Morgan has consented to let the public have his stock at the high prices made in articipation of the declaration of the dividend.

The Flower people have been taking care of Rock Island. When the stock was selling about 114 in the early part of the week, they told their friends to buy it for ten points at least. It is known that the May earnings of Rock Island were not good; but since the 1st of June they have been picking up at a rapid rate, and the month's showing, it is claimed, will be a fine one. Mr. Cable telegraphs of splendid crop prospects.

The large buying of Pennsylvania stock, which rose three points yesterday, must be set down to the account of the general upward movement, since nothing new is expected in respect to this stock. There is, however, some talk about the new President being in favor of a more liberal dividend policy than his extremely cautious predecessor. Buying of Atchison, whose dividend is already established at 21/2 per cent for the next fiscal year, may be in the main covering of shorts. There was a good deal of buying to cover yesterday anyway; and it extended very generally over the list.

If the railroad stocks, as all indications point, are to have the July bull movement mainly to themselves, some of the lower priced ones will come in for their share. There may be a dividend on Three C.s common; and it is rumored that things are being shaped for a small dividend on Chesapeake & Ohio common. It may be one per cent, perhaps. It will be remembered that Mr. Morgan started dividends on Southern Railroad preferred at that amountand thereby excited much hilarity in the Street at the time. The Southern can do better than attention to him.

"I have had no offer from the Metropolitan people since that of three years ago, which I really think did come from Mr. Whitney. I don't think that any of the large holders of Manhattan have lately disposed of their stock in any way. I am satisfied that Mr. Gould does not want to seel, even at large figure. We talked the matter over somewhat last Theeday, and I am sure that he will hold his stock. I am also sure about Miss Helen. Edwin and Frank. Three years ago, when I received the Metropolitan offer for 186. I would have sold had I been able to get George Gould's permission. But I received a letter from Helen asking to be counted out. Miss Helen is a very sensible girl, and I am sure she feels the same way now. The Countess de Castellane no longer evans any Manhattan stock to hough I'm not sure. Howard high sell his stock, though I'm not sure. Howard high sell his stock, though I'm not sure. Howard is a sporting fellow, you know.

"There is no reason why any one holding Manhattan stock should want to sell. Why, look at the wonderful things our road is doing every day—there is no road in the world with such a record as ours. It is the only rapid transit we have, and the only one we are likely to have, all talk of a transit new or any other time is simply ridiculous. Our road is a blessing on a hot day. We run trains every minute and a half, at a speed of thirty miles an hour—and this cools off the city greatly. The moving cars keep the sire circulating-keep a cool breeze blowing up and down the streets—make everything nice and cool. Isn't that a great they do start, if start they do, they will go up very fast.

The traction stocks have been the subject of daily consolidations on a gigantic scale—consolidations having again become a bull card; but so far the newspapers have done most of that now. Its gross earnings this fiscal year

but so far the newspapers have done most of the work. The trading in these shares appears to have been left mainly to the small men. There has been none of the wholesale buying which has appeared in those departments of the market where the big men were operating.

In the industrials, Sugar excepted, there is apathy. The public has had a surfeit of them, and its stomach has been turned by the performances of the Steel Wire directors. Federal Steel is much mixed up by the new injunctions granted by the United States courts on Friday. This time they go both to the dividend on the preferred as well as the common. If the injunctions are withdrawn, as was the Kern injunction, it will be nothing less than a scandal. The idea is intolerable that a dummy holder of a few shares can go into court and get an injunction, suspected to be for speculative purposes; and a few days after, when those speculative purposes appear to have been subserved, quietly walk into court and withdraw his suit. A question of law is raised by the plaintiffs in this latest suit, as it was in the other; this question ought to be tried, and the court should insist that it shall be tried, and that the plaintiffs shall appear and make good their contention if they can. We shall at least learn then who they represent. Meantime, it would seem as if the Stock Exchange would have to make another ruling to straighten out the tangle about the dividend. When the last injunction was withdrawn, the stock was traded in ex dividend. This second injunction throws the matter into confusion again. Before leaving the subject of industrials, it may be well to note that there has been some significant buying of Sugar lately.

If any one less bold than Mr. Morgan were driving the band wagon, yesterday's bank statement would have given things a bad jog. It reduced the surplus reserve at one swoop over \$11,000,000, bringing it down to a little over \$14,000,000. It is said that the statements will be better after the July disbursements. They need to be. At this time last year the surplus was in excess of \$62,000,000. The reason for the heavy increases in loans in the past three weeks begins to appear. They were in preparation for this market movement. The big mea were laying in ammunition. We ought to see

MEDICAL CORPS OF THE 23D REGIMENT AT MORNING MESS-CAMP ON CROFT FARM.

ground. In front of them were the guns of the 2d Battery, in command of Brevet Major David Wilson, unlimbered and with the gunners standing city treasury. ready at the pieces. Under the trees near the "White House," in front of Quality Row, stood General Roe and staff in fatigue uniform, and in the path near the band, where he could see th most distant sentry, stood the corporal of the guard, ready to draw in the sentries-at-the conclu

sion of the salute. THE REGIMENT'S DEPARTURE.

The regiment was soon properly aligned after taking its position, and was brought to attention. Colonel Robert T. Emmett waved his sword to Major Wilson, a cloud of smoke rolled out in front of the five guns, and the echoes went flying up "Boom!" went another gun, another and another, until twenty-one, the salute to the Nation, was counted off. The smoke had scarcely cleared from the last gun when the band broke into "The Star Spangled Banner," and, flut-tering in the light summer breeze, the National and State flags came slowly down the staffs for the They reached the ground just as the last strains of the National hymn died away, and were gathered up by the detail of the guard that had hauled them down. At the same moment the corporal of the guard waved his hand over his head, the sentries in advance closed in, and in double time they hurried back to the guard tents, picking up the sentries as they passed. Meantime the band had struck up a quickstep, and, the companies breaking into columns, the regiment was under way. Around past the mess hall it marched, with colors flying and band playing, past the guard that stood at "present arms" in front of the guard tents, down the winding hill to the creek road. where it was lost to view under the thick foliage of the trees and was gone. The 2d Battery lur bered along a little bit later, but at the foot of the hill turned the other way and went to Peekskill, where it was loaded on a train and started for

Schenectady. Back in camp there was still some baggage left, but the quartermaster's teams soon got this down to the station and the trains were off.

State Headquarters, on Quality Row, were almost as quickly abandoned. At 2 o'clock only a few

CONONEL DANIEL APPLETON AND ORDERLY, AT LAKE OSCAWANA CAMP, who was indicted for bribery, and several other officers of the force will have claims which the Supreme Court probably will order paid out of the

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WOODRUFF AND WIL TING FANG CHINESE MINISTER, ARRIVE ON THE ST. LOUIS.

Among the passengers on the American Liner St. Louis, which arrived from Southampton yesterday, were Lieutenant N. N. Kolomelizoff, of the Russian Navy, and a detachment of twenty-eight naval engineers, who will go to Cramp's shipyard at Philadelphia, to see the placing of engines in the Russian cruiser which is being built there, Other passengers on the St. Louis were Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, Mrs. Woodruff, Rodriguez Aspiroz, secretary of the Mexican Embassy at Washington; James T. Dubois, United States Consul-General at St. Gall; Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance; Herbert H. D. Pierce, first secretary of the United States Embassy at St. Petersburg; Chinese Minister Wu Ting Fang, United States; Charles P. Clark, president of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; Miss Clark, Captain J. R. Delamar, Dr. W. E. Grant, E. J. Gibson, Mrs. W. G. Low, the Misses A. C. L. C. and R. C. Low, Samuel R. Lippincott and Tsz-Chi, secretary of the Chinese Legation.

On the Cunarder Etruria from Liverpool yesterday there were Ceell Baring, I. da Costa Duarte, Charge d'Affaires of Portugal at Washington; Captain H. M. Campbell, R. H. A.; J. William Clark, Joseph Waiton, Q. C., M. P. Miss Isabel Irving, Lieutenant George B. Hutchings, Dr. R. W. Garrett and R. C. Kerr. road; Miss Clark, Captain J. R. Delamar, Dr. W.

YONKERS TO HAVE A PARK SYSTEM.

THREE SITES CHOSEN AND \$150,000 IN BONDS TO BED ISSUED.

The Yonkers Board of Aldermen met on Friday evening, and after a session of several hours succeeded in settling the park question. The report state Headquarters, on Quality Row, were almost as quickly abandoned. At 2 o'clock only a few officers were left, and all of them had gone by evening, Major-General Roe going to his home, at Highland Falls.

The lat Signal Corps, which spent the week in camp under Captain O. Erlandsen and First Lieutenant Charles T. Lempke, ir., returns justly proud of its work. It did not expect to perform any duty outside of camp when it came here, but deneral Roe having requested that communication be established with Lake Oscawana, the corps went at once to work to install stations. With one wagon the corps started out, leaving a detail in camp to run the home station. The first relay station beyond camp was established on a hill just beyond the Peekskill hat factory, and details were sent on, which established a zecond above Constantly kept informed of the movements of the constantly kept informed of the movements of the stations classes the lake in the Oscawana and heliographs were used during the day, and and heliographs were tried as an experiorities of the battalion desired to transmit to him. Flags of the battalion desired to transmit to him. Flags of the battalion desired to transmit to him. Flags of the battalion desired to transmit to him. Flags of the battalion desired to transmit to him. Flags of the battalion desired to transmit to him. Flags of the battalion desired to transmit to him. Flags of the battalion desired to transmit to him. Flags of the battalion desired to transmit to him. Flags of the battalion desired to transmit to him. Flags of the battalion desired to transmit to him. Flags of the battalion desired to transmit to him. Flags of the battalion desired to transmit to him. Flags the first transmit to him to the first transmit to him to the first transmit to him to the firs of the Park Commissioners favoring three locations

other remained in camp. This gave each of the five companies an opportunity of acting as an advance gard at rear guard at some time and to be in arrangement as the regular camp ground at Perkskill."

Although the improvements in the mode of conducting the camp of instruction have caused many important changes, others may be looked for by the time the had experience with the advance guard, or again, in the column with the main body. On the march he learned also he will probably be made by regiments instead of battallons.

BANK BURGLARS CAPTURED.

BOSTON, July 1.—Chief Watts, of the Bureau of the man body on the march he column, in a minic battle manner the column of the camping ground there was an abundance of experience to be acquired in pitching tents, establishing camp, cooking meals, and so on, that he keep reference to be acquired in pitching tents, establishing amp, cooking meals, and so on, that he keep reference to be acquired in pitching tents, establishing and the column of the camping ground there was an abundance of experience to be acquired in pitching tents, establishing to the probably be an improved and lighter uniform.

BANK BURGLARS CAPTURED.

BANK BURGLARS CAPTURED.

BOSTON, July 1.—Chief Watts, of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, received a telegram to-day informing him that Henry Holden and Edward knew northing about, unless he had been in the kervice before. When it rained, as it did on several the column had generally and the was an abundance of experience to be acquired in pitching tents, establishing on the probable to tunnel? Mr. Sage was asked.

"Then you don't think the Manhatian is light yet?"

"Then you don't think the Manhatian is light yet?"

"The support." 'Mr. Sage was asked.

"No, siree—not while Russell Sage is alive!"

"W. W. ASTORS NAME REMOVED.

BANK BURGLARS CAPTURED.

RAISE FUNDS FOR A MCLELLAN STATUE.

Society of the Airon's name was substituted.

William Waldorf Astor's name was substituted.

William Waldorf Astor's name was substituted.

William Waldorf Astor the

the march and in the field, pitching and breaking their own camps. loading and unloading their own buggings, cooking their own meals—in fact, doing everything an army is expected to do for itself when on a campaign.

THE PRACTICE MARCHES

In order that the greatest good might be derived one battailion only being in the field while the other remained in camp. This gave each of the five companies on opportunity of acting as an advance and a rear guard at some time, and to be in the main body a part of the time also. In this way every man got an idea of what a march it he main body a part of the time also. In this way every man got an idea of what a march or later he had experience with the advance guard, where constant shifting brought him with "the point," "the support." The reserve" or "the flankers," or in the rear guard, or, again, in the column with the main body. On the march he learned also how suddenly and in what manner the enemy was how suddenly and in what manner the enemy was how suddenly and in what manner the enemy was how suddenly and in what manner the enemy was here.

It brought with it more work and less convenience and no time for skylarking, nearly every man, was and no time for skylarking, nearly every man was and no time for skylarking, nearly every man was an intensity of his share right over again."

Licutenant H. C. Du Vai, of the Ninth Company, was also loud in his praise of the new camp methods.

The PRACTICE MARCHES

The PRACTICE MARCHES

The PRACTICE MARCHES

The PRACTICE MARCHES

The parise of the Ninth Company, the nearly every man was also loud in his praise of the new camp methods.

The camp tour vas like devery minute and a half, the way we do? Suppose worked with the precision of a perfect success from start to finish. He said, "and has demonstrated the finish the said, "and has demonstrated the wide of a perfect success from start to finish," he said, "and has demonstrated the success from start to finish." he said, "and has demonstrated the success from start to finish." he sa